NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

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POETRY.

The following sterling verses were contributed to the Boston Pilot by R. S. S. Andros, Esq. of New Bedford, Mass.:

AMERICA TO IRELAND.

Men of Ireland! from the graves
Where our fathers sleep,
Comes a voice, like coming waves,
Stern and deep;
From the hill-side and the valley
And the mountain glen:
Hearken! for it bids you rally,
In the might of Men!

Hearken!—Thus its murmurs swell—
'Sons of glorious sires!
By the shrines ye love so well,
By your tyres!
By your martyr'd dead who slumber;
And by home and hearth,
Let not tyrants longer cumber,
Thus your groaning earth!

'Up and arcet in God's name stand!
Onward for the Right,
Hears to heart, and hand to hand,
To the fight!
Bow no more like driven cattle,
To the Saxon lord;
Onward! and in Freedom's battle,
God will give ye ward!

'Onward! wherefore should ye pause?
Fear ye death may come?
What is life when despot laws
Strike ye dumb?
What when Hope's last link is sundered
What!—oh, better far
That the ocean o'er ye thundered,
Than be what ye are!'

Men of Ireland! Thus the graves
Of our Fa hers cry,
Men, who rather than be slaves
Joyed to die.
And the r sons from hill and valley,
And f om m.untain glen,
Catch the song, and bid you rally,
In the might of Men!

Bid ye rally, like your sires,
Strong to do or die,
Till young Freedom's beacon fires
Glid your sky.
God is with ye—who shall fal er?
Justice, who withstand?
Onward then! for hearth and altar,
Right and native land!

From the Ottawa Free Trader.

IMPORTANT CANAL NEWS.

We hasten to lay before our readers the following highly gratifying intelligence, received by the eastern mail this morning. We have no time for comment, but read—the letter is sufficiently intelligible:

Correspondence of the Free Trader.

Boston, Oct. 19, 1843.

Messrs. Editors—One of the commissioners of Illinois arrived yesterday by the steamer Hibernia, from Liverpool. The other Commissioner remains to settle some details. They have at last made an arrangement with the bond-holders which will secure the completion of the canal. The bond-holders agree to advance, first half a million, and then if the State continues to show a disposition to be honest, they agree to continue the advances until the canal is completed. But they reserve the right after the advance of half a million, to withhold the remainder if the state attempts to break faith or repudiate her debts.

Among the subscribers to the loan are the eminent houses of Baring Brothers & Co., Hope & Co. of Amsterdam, N. M. Rothschild & Sons, and Magniac, Jardine & Co., besides other wealthy houses. The interest and capital, therefore, which is now enlisted will secure the completion of the canal at an early day, unless the madness of the State should prevent it. After the bond-holders have advanced half a million more, there can be no doubt but they will advance the remainder, unless prevented by the dishonesty of the State, for the half million advanced will be a dead loss without the advance of the remainder; so we need have no fear of failure on the part of the bond-holders, if the State pursues the course which honesty and policy both dictate. The bond-holders are not only willing to complete our canal, but they are willing to aid Illinois in the completion of any other of her important public works, if she will only try to help herself. 'Do what is right'—pay according to your means, and act towards us as you would require a debtor to act towards you'—was the language of the bond-holders to the agents of the State. They ask for no impossibilities, but they ask for honest and honorable treatment from the State—if she is not willing to grant it, she is not deserving of aid or sympathy. But I have too much confidence in the honor and integrity of the citizens of Illinois, to believe for a single moment that they have any other desire than the payment of the public debt.

The bond-holders say: 'If you only show a desire to pay according to your means, we care not how small the payment may be at first, we know that the rapid increase of the wealth of the State will soon enable you to pay in full.' Illinois now stands fair in Europe, and if she ever looses the confidence and respect of her creditors, it must be her own fault.

The Commissioners have made an arrangement for emigration next spring, which will throw a flood of wealth and population into our State. Some of the wealthiest men in Europe have lent their encouragement to it. The star of Illinois is the ascendant, and I earnestly pray that it may continue to ascend until it reaches that high destiny that nature designed for it!

The agent of the bond-holders, who has been selected from Boston, will accompany the Commissioner immediately to Illinois, to commence operations.

Yours truly,

ALMA.

From the London Morning Chronicle, Oct. 3.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY NEWS.

We readily give publicity to the subjoined proposal, by the Commissioners of the State of Illinois, for the holders of the Illinois Canal Stock, for raising funds to complete the Illinois and Michigan Canal, upon the security of the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, passed at its last session, and to answer thereto, which, in the character of 'UNDERSIGNED,' already embraces the eminent firms of Messrs. Hope and Co., of Amsterdam; Messrs. Rothschilds of London; Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co.; and Messrs. Magniac, Jardine, and Co.

The signatures of these influential houses will probably, induce many parties to follow their example, and lead finally to the acceptance and fulfilment of the conditions therein expressed. This document forms a most important feature in the history of American finance, and is the first practical movement that has taken place, since the crash of 1836, really calculated to re-establish American credit. The news brought by the last steamer speaks most favorably of trade, and of an advance in the price of American Stocks, but we have seen nothing on the part of the indebted states calculated to increase confidence in the expectations held by their unfortunate and suffering creditors, that they will provide, by adequate taxation, for the payment of the interest on their public debt.

This is much to be regretted, and the liberal conduct of the great firms above mentioned, in coming forward as they have done, is made thus more remarkably prominent.

If it be properly met and appreciated in America, the step they have taken will do much to restore credit and confidence, not only in the state of Illinois, but in the other American states.

If, on the other hand, any difficulty is allowed to appear, any 'hitch' to interfere or to produce even a delay in the fulfilment of the obligations on the part of Illinois, the consequences will be most fatal, and all confidence in the good faith will be sunk forever.

TO THE HOLDERS OF ILLINOIS CANAL STOCK.

'The Legislature of Illinois at its last session passed a law for the purpose of raising the funds necessary to complete the Illinois and Michigan Canal, authorizing the Governor to place the canal and all the canal lands in trust for the security of the lenders, the main provisions of this act are

'1. That the Governor should be authorised to negotiate a loan solely on the credit of the canal and its lands of $1,000,000, to bear 6 per cent. annual interest. The holders of existing canal bonds and other claims on the canal, are to have the first right to subscribe in proportion to their claims in respect of which they so subscribe are to be duly registered.

'That the canal and canal property should be vested in three trustees, one to be named by the Governor, and two by the subscribers to the loan.

'That at least $100,000 of this loan should be paid in during the course of the first year after the execution of the trust deeds.

'That the canal shall be finished in three years from the commencement of the trust.

'That no sales of the canal lands shall be made until three months after the completion of the canals, when the trustees are to offer them for sale.

'That all proceeds of the canal and canal property should be first applied to the payment of interest and principal of the proposed loan of $1,000,000.

'2. To payment of interest on the canal stock registered by holders who are subscribers to this new loan.

'3. To payment of interest on the canal stock, not so registered.

'4. To reimbursements of the registered canal stock held by the subscribers to the said loan; and after the due performance of these various engagements on the part of the trustees, the canal shall revert to the state of Illinois.

The canal has already cost the state of Illinois $5,000,000.

The lands amounting to 230,476 acres, valued after the completion of the canal, at $10 per acre, 2,304,670

Lots in the various towns on the canal, valued at 1,900,000

$9,204,670

'The object of the legislature in passing this act, is not to repudiate any part of the state debts, since Illinois has never denied her obligation to meet all her engagements, although forced to plead her present inability to comply with them—nor is it given to any portion of her debt an undue preference; but the canal being in its present state unproductive, it is just that those who advance the money to complete it should have a first claim upon it and the desire of the legislature has been to raise by this means, a sum sufficient for the completion of the work, and thus provide means for the gradual payment of the canal debt, and by greatly enhancing the value of the lands, and developing the resources of the state, enable her to redeem her good faith towards her creditors at large. With this object the undersigned were instructed and empowered by the Governor to treat with the holders of the Illinois canal stock.

'The whole canal debt amounts to $5,000,000, and to raise the required sum of $1,000,000 an advance of 32 per cent. would be necessary from each holder, of which one quarter would be paid in the year following the execution of the trusts.

Of the above debt, about $1,200,000 are held in the United States, and of this amount the holders of about $1,000,000 have agreed with the undersigned to advance their proportion, if full effect be given to the proposed plan.

'Upon application to parties here interested in the Illinois stock, and whose opinion must have weight with us, we find an objection to contribute in any way towards the completion of the public works in Illinois, whilst the state makes no provision for any part of the accrued, or accruing, dividends on its debt. We humbly submit that the great depression under which the whole of the United States have labored, and in which Illinois has fully shared the great depreciation of the property and produce of that State, the monetary crisis in which she has been involved, by passing from an inflated paper circulation to a special currency—the total cessation of all pecuniary aid towards the execution of these public works which were undoubtedly commenced on too extensive a scale, but, to the completion of which the state sanguinely looked for the means to pay her debt and raise an income; the check which the financial difficulties of the state have given to immigration of settlers, and increase of her population, and the statement that while the ordinary state and county taxes amount to $450,000, her present population does not exceed five hundred thousand, by the last census, and there are for a great part deprived of markets for the fruits of their labor by the want of the means of communication, are facts which, although they may not excuse any departure from the strict rules of justice, may account to those acquainted with the internal condition of Illinois for the temporary delay in providing for the interest on its debt.—But, however much we must regret this state of things, it is evident that we have no legal power to bind the state to any other financial measures than those which are at present adopted, and we can only engage to represent the opinions expressed here to our fellow-citizens, and to urge the Governor and (through him) the Legislature of the state, to adopt, at its next session, effectual measures for satisfying the claims of justice to the utmost ability of the state. The Legislature do a not assemble in the ordinary session before December 1844. An extra session would cost, in unavoidable expenses, from $75,000 to $100,000, and it would appear politic, or for the interest of the creditors, to force an impoverished state to incur such an expense. On the other hand, if an outlay upon the canal be deferred until 1845, the dilapidation of the existing works will be most ruinous, and the ultimate expense of their completion will be much increased; whilst it would appear that the plan which we are authorized by the act to carry into effect, would afford ample security to parties loaning the sum required, would produce in a limited period of time sufficient income to meet the interest of the canal debt, and vastly improve the position of all the state creditors, by reducing the amount of the liabilities and developing the resources of Illinois.

'We are ready, however, to rest the full adoption of our plan upon the satisfaction of the creditors with the future effects of our fellow citizens to meet their engagements, and propose that holders of the canal stock, or other parties, should only subscribe 10 per cent. on the canal debt or $5,000,000, in order to raise $500,000 for the work of 1844, to the time of the ordinary meeting of the Legislature, and that even the subscription of the said 10 per cent. should only be binding on the parties so subscribing, provided that a competent and trustworthy agent sent to verify our statement, shall report—

'That the whole canal debt and liabilities for past works do not exceed $5,000,000.

'That the cost of the completion of the canal would not exceed $2,600,000.

'That there is every ground to believe that with that outlay the canal would be completed in three years.

'That the estimate of its annual income would be at least sufficient to meet the interests and principal of the loan of $1,600,000.

'That holders of canal stock in the U. States have agreed to advance their proportion at $1,600,000 on one million stock, and that such engagement can be relied on.

'That the terms of the proposed trust deeds shall give full and satisfactory security to the subscribers.

'In case the answer to such enquiries be satisfactory, and the sum of not less than $500,000 be subscribed, the trustees of the canal property will deliver to the subscribers on receipt of the money, certificates to bearer for the amount received, with interest at the rate of six per cent, payable in New York. The title to interest to commence from the payment of the subscription and the payment of interest to be made out of the first proceeds of the canal or canal lands.

'If the act of the Legislature of Illinois which has been referred to, were carried into full effect, the following would be the comparative condition of the state debt:

Total debt on the first of December 1842, $14,497,474 91

Since reduced by settlements with banks, &c. 3,100,000

To be reduced by sale of Internal Improvement property, 1,720,000

To be provided for by canal, and canal lands, 5,000,000

$10,420,000

Leaving thus only, $1,077,471 94, to be provided for by taxation or the other resources of the state.

CHARLES OAKLEY, } Commissioners
MICHAEL RYAN, } for Illinois.

London, September, 1843.

The undersigned holders of Illinois Canal bonds, having had under our consideration the above statement of the commissioners deputed by the Governor of the state of Illinois, and the circular issued by them, bearing date May 25th, 1843, considering that the canal bonds were issued on the faith and credit of the state of Illinois, and not of the canal alone, and that the state was bound to provide for the payment of the interest thereon; and that in fact no provision is by the said act made for the fulfilment of such obligations, but the creditors are left to the chance of the success of the canal, are not prepared to subscribe our respective proportions of the sum of $1,000,000 necessary to complete the canal in the manner contemplated by the Legislature but we are nevertheless willing, and hereby agree to advance to the trustees to be appointed in the manner pointed out by the said act the sums set opposite to our respective names in the list of the commissioners, for the immediate purpose of continuing the works in progress, such sums being at the rate of 12 1-2 per cent., on the canal bonds held by us respectively, subject to the following conditions:

1st That the facts contained in the preceding statement shall be verified to the satisfaction of Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., and Messrs. Magniac, Jardine & Co., shall also be satisfied of the power of the governor to carry this proposal into effect.

2d That the governor of the state shall enter into a contract, under the provisions of the 21st section of the act, for securing the repayment of the monies to be advanced by us, with interest thereon, at the rate of 6 per cent upon the canal and lands, in manner pointed out in the said Act of the Legislature of Illinois, and shall for that purpose vest the said canal and lands in trustees as there mentioned.

3d That the sum to be advanced by us, in pursuance of this agreement, shall rank *pari passu* with any other sums to be contributed towards the completion of the canal and in pursuance of the said act or otherwise, so as to constitute part of a sum not exceeding one million dollars which shall have precedence over, and shall be paid together with the interest thereon, before any other claims now existing, or hereafter to be created upon the said canals and lands, and the tolls and profits thereof, and the trust to be created in pursuance of the said act, and shall continue until our respective advances are fully paid and satisfied with interest, any thing in the said act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

4th That the subscriber or holders of certificates of this subscription, shall be entitled at any time to register canal bonds, held by them to the extent of eight times the amount of such subscription, and upon payment of the remaining 19 1-2 per cent required by the act; and that such bonds shall have such priority in payment of principal and interest, as is by the act provided for registering canal bonds.

5th That certificates bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and payable to bearer, shall be issued to us for the sums by us respectively agreed to be advanced as aforesaid; and the governor of the state shall in the contract to be entered into, release all conditions contained in the act, for forfeiting the sums advanced, or for determining the trust, before the full payment of our advances and interest; and it shall be provided that no subscriber shall be responsible for, nor shall his securities, or the priorities thereof, be affected or prejudiced by the acts or defaults of any other subscriber; and further, that in case of difference between the trustees as to the application of the money subscribed towards the completion of the canal and works, or as to any other matters entrusted to them, the decision of the majority shall be conclusive.

6th The governor of the state of Illinois shall engage to urge upon the legislature in their next session, to make provision out of the resources of the state, and if need be by taxation, for payment of the future interest on its public debt, including the canal bonds, to such extent as the means of the state will enable it, and further to issue debentures of the state, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, for the dividends now in arrear, and such part of the future dividends as shall be provided for as aforesaid.

7th That signatures to the above engagement are to be of no force unless the sum of four hundred thousand dollars at least shall be subscribed; and it is understood that the said Baring Brothers and Co. Magniac, Jardine and Co. contract no responsibility, either towards the state or the subscribers, by the exercise of their judgment on the question submitted to them.

THE ILLINOIS CANAL.

We learn that Messrs. Sturgis, Ward and Lawrence; of Boston, were commissioned by the foreign bondholders to nominate an agent in this country to verify the estimates and statements on which was based the proposition submitted to the boudnolders by Messrs. Oakly & Ryan, for the purpose of obtaining a further advance of one million six hundred thousand, sufficient to complete and put in operation the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

The Boston gentlemen have executed their commission by the appointment of the Hon. John Davis, late governor of Massachusetts, and formerly United States Senator. Their selection cannot fail to be equally satisfactory to Americans interested in this great work; and we are happy to learn that governor Davis has accepted the agency, and will proceed at once to the execution of his duties. He is expected in New York on his way to Illinois in the course of the present week. He will proceed to that state in company with Mr. Ryan, the commissioner, who returned from Europe in the last steamer. After reaching that state, it is believed that two or three will be sufficient to enable the agent to satisfy himself in regard to the accuracy of the estimates and representations; inasmuch as the contractors on whose offers these estimates were based are represented to be still ready to undertake the work on their original terms.

If the result of governor Davis's investigations be satisfactory, as anticipated, it will then be incumbent on him to summon the bondholders to the election at Lockport, on the canal, of two trustees, one of whom is to be appointed by the proxy of the foreign and the other by the American bondholders. With these will be associated a third, to be nominated by the governor of Illinois. This body is to be vested with full authority to make all contracts for the completion of the canal, to make all necessary disbursements, and to receive all accruing revenue; also, to sell canal property, &c. on account of the boadholders.

It is understood that the person selected as trustee by the foreign bondholders is a Mr. Brander, formerly of Bremen, and more recently of Hamburg, who is now on his way to this country. The American holders have not yet made a selection. Colonel Oakley, one of the commissioners is likely enough to be appointed by the governor of Illinois on the part of the state.

If governor Davis reports in favor of the accuracy of the estimates, &c., the foreign bondholders are to advance 12 1-2 per cent. on the amount of their stock forthwith, to ensure the progress of operations on the canal until the meeting of the Legislature. If, when this body convenes, a disposition is manifested to make some provisions within the ability of the state to pay any part of the accruing interest on the debt, by the imposition of a tax therefore, then the advance will be continued till the foreign holders have paid up their quota, amounting to about one million two hundred thousand dollars, of the one million six hundred thousand dollars.—*Jour. of Com.*

SOCIETY ISLANDS.

Almost simultaneously with news of the restoration of the Sandwich Islanders to the native Government, we have intelligence that the British Admiral Nicholas at the Society Islands in the Mediterranean, have disavowed the French usurpation there established, and forbidden British subjects in those Islands from holding themselves amenable to existing French authorities. This position he declares his purpose to maintain at all hazards, until the will of his sovereign shall be known; but hopes that no actual collision with the French authorities will be rendered necessary. He also speaks of being governed in his proceedings by 'orders that he has received,' but whether those orders emanated directly from the British Government, or from Admiral Thomas, the British commander-in-chief in the Pacific, does not distinctly appear. But in either case, the step thus taken affords a probable indication of the course which will be pursued by the British Government in reference to the French usurpation. Indeed it is stated expressly by Admiral Nicholas that while England seeks not, and desires not, to maintain a paramount influence at the Society Islands, she 'is determined no other nation shall possess a greater influence or authority in those Islands, than that which, from her long and intimate connexion with them, she claims as her natural right to exercise.' This is plain language, and if authorized by the British Government, as it seems to be, France will find it necessary to yield, or incur the most serious responsibilities.

Now that New England, in reference partly to the claims of the United States, has relinquished her jurisdiction over the Sandwich Islands, and acknowledged their independence, she can, with better grace, demand that France shall pursue a similar course in regard to the Society Islands, to which England has hitherto borne nearly the same relations as the U. States did to the Sandwich Islands.

The United States and all other commercial nations are interested, in common with England, in maintaining the entire independence of the Society Islands, as well as the Sandwich, and we trust that our government will not hesitate to express these views to that of France, and earnestly solicit her to abandon the exclusive jurisdiction which she has unfortunately set up. Those two points in the great Pacific, the Sandwich and Society Islands, seem intended by providence for the common benefit of commercial nations, all of whom, it seems to us, should insist upon the preservation of this common right.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The Quaker's Letter to his Watchmaker.—I herewith send thee my pocket clock, which standeth greatly in need of thy friendly correction.—The last time that he was in thy friendly school, he was not in the least degree reformed or benefited thereby, for I perceive by the index of his mind that he is a liar, and the truth is not in him. His motions are wavering and irregular, his pulse is sometimes quick—betokeneth not an even temper; at other times he waxeth sluggish. Although I frequently tell him that he should be on his duty, as thou knowest his name denoteth, I find him slumbering and sleepy; or as the vanity of human reason phrases it, I catch him napping—hence I am induced to believe he is not yet right in the inward man; cleanse him, therefore, thoroughly, I pray thee, with thy charming physic, from all pollution, that he may vibrate and circulate according to truth. I will leave him a few days under thy friendly charge, and I will pay for his board as thou requirest it. I entreat thee friend John, to demean thyself on this occasion with a right judgment, according to the skill that is within thee, and prove thyself a workman that need not be ashamed of his work; and when thou layest the correcting hand on him, let it be without passion, lest thou drive him to destruction. Do thou regulate and govern his motion for the time to come by the motion of the light that ruleth the day, and when thou findeth him corrected from the error of his ways, and more conformable to the above-mentioned rules, do thou send him home with a just bill of charges drawn out in the spirit of moderation.

'Maybe smoking is offensive to some of you?' 'Yes yes,' immediately responded a dozen voices. 'Well,' said the enquirer, again placing his cigar between his lips, and puffing away for dear life, 'tis to some folks!'

PHONOGRAPHY.

[For the Neighbor.]

Mr. Editor:—

Knowing the beauties, and having appreciated in some degree, the advantages of this system of writing, I thought a communication entering a little into an explanation of the system might not be disagreeable to you, and to the numerous readers of your valuable paper, the Neighbor.

In the course of this communication, I shall endeavor to show in a simple manner, some of the imperfections (say one in a thousand) of the orthography of the English language, whence the great amount of labour spent and time lost in writing our language, according to the principles of our common mode of communication.—But, Mr. Editor, while I am trying to expose the follies of the present system of writing, I am at the same time aware of the great good which has and is resulting from it; for it is plain to every one, professing civilization, that, without writing there would be no reporters; without reporters, no newspapers; without newspapers, no readers; and, in fact, we may with the same propriety, make this application, not only to newspapers, but to books, and say, without books and newspapers the civilized nations of the earth would be thrown back three or four hundred years in the march of civilization. If, then, such great advantages have resulted from the present method of communication, which, from its cumberous orthography, does but very imperfectly supply the wants of society; what advantages may be expected from a system evidently perfect, and from the natural formation and organization of all its parts, will enable the pupil, not only to write his own, but every spoken language, shorter than any other system of short hand;—easier written and no difficulty in reading it.

The name of this science is explained in the title of this communication, namely, 'writing by sound' or, 'writing sounds.' Every language is composed of two kinds of sounds. The first class is formed simply by opening the mouth to a greater or less degree, and making the voice to issue. These are called vowels, or vocal sounds, as e, o. Sometimes two of them coalesce, as e, oo, forming u, or au, e in boy. There is but seven pure single sounds heard in any language; namely, e, in feet; a in mate; ah, in path; aw, in law; o, in note; oo, in fool. The seventh sound is but seldom heard in the English language; it is uh, heard in the French language, &c. The sound is heard twice in the following sentence: 'The (thuh) price of wheat has risen to (tuh) day.' These full sounds have their short sounds, with the exception of uh; they are heard in the following words: feet, fit; mate, met; path, pat; law, lot; note, nut; fool, full. These six long sounds, with their short ones, are represented by two signs; with this difference; the sign for the long sound is made heavy, and for the short one it is made light. To surmount this seeming difficulty, advantage is taken of the length of the letter or consonant, to which the vowels (being represented by small dots and marks) are placed; for instance, I make the phonographic P, which is a straight sloping line, and place to the upper end of it the mark for e, which being pronounced together would give pea; the mark for a, placed to the middle would give pay; the mark for ah, placed to the bottom would give pa (father.) The mark to represent these three sounds, is a heavy dot; the mark that represents the other three, is a small thick stroke; these three are governed by the same principle, relative to their positions, as the first three. The French uh, is represented by a small circle placed to the middle of the consonant. From these single sounds is derived in beautiful order, two sets of double vowels, denominated 'the y series,' 'the w series;' and another set denominated the 'angular series;' there is also many provincial and foreign sounds, upon which I shall not treat in this communication. The signs to represent these two sets of double vowels is produced according to a simple principle, which is as follows. The first three double sounds of the y series is represented by the bottom half of a small circle; the next three by the upper half; and governed by the same principle (relative to their positions) as the single vowels. The y series is pronounced thus, ye, ya, (yea) y ha, in yahoo; yau, in yawn; yo, in yoke; yoo in your. The w series is represented by a circle divided by a perpendicular line, the left hand half represents the first three, & the right hand half of the circle the other three. These two sets of vowels have their light or short sounds, which are represented by the same marks, with this difference, that the marks are made thin to correspond with the sound. The w series is pronounced thus, we, in weep; wa, in wait; wha; wah, in water; wo, (woe) woo. I, oi in voice; ou, in our; wi, in wine; wou, in wound; form the angular series. The above sounds are all that is heard in the English language, and if each sound was represented by a different mark, without arrangement or order, a serious difficulty would exist, but by reason of a beautiful arrangement nine marks represent about 40 sounds and answer every purpose to the fullest sense of the word.

The second class of sounds next claim our attention; these cannot be formed unless a vowel be joined to them. Their pronunciation consists in pressing together different parts of the mouth, such as the lips, the teeth, the tongue, the palate, and making a vowel sound either before or after the concussion of the organs, as b which is made by a pressure of the lips, and impelling the breath against them; still there is no sound till the vowel e is heard. P is produced in the same way, by a brisker appulse of the organs. In sounding m the vessel is heard first, then the lips close as for b, and the sound is continued through the nose. These letters are called consonants, that is, letters sounding with others.

The consonants are thirteen in number, and each consonant has a double existence, (5 of them excepted) both in nature, and with respect to the marks which represent them; the consonants are arranged thus; p b t d ch j k g f v th th s sh zh l r m n eng. Ch is sounded like cheap, wanting the final p; g is sounded hard, as in give, th like seth wanting s; th like thee; sh like flesh wanting the two first letters; zh is heard in usual, but e terminates the sound, in its pronunciation. Ng is heard in length, wanting the first and two last letters. This alphabet contains six single consonants, which are not represented in the English alphabet, viz; ch th *th* sh zh ng. That these are single, and independent letters is plain to understand. If, Mr. Editor, you dispute this statement, try to spell them, and you will find, they will not admit of a division into letters, and consequently must be pure consonants. You may, perhaps, want to know the reason why c q and x are not found in this alphabet of consonants. The reason is because they are of no use, which I shall demonstrate. For instance in come k is pronounced instead of c; it is plain then that where c is sounded hard k will answer the purpose. In cent, cell, cenes, s is pronounced, and will answer the purpose where c is sounded soft. If then s will answer every purpose, where c is used, what is the use of it? C is actually a with the vowel e; q is as useless as c, for it is neither more nor less than k with the double vowel u; then k will answer every purpose where q is used; x is a composition of k and s, which will answer every purpose where x is used, and consequently becomes useless. I have endeavored to assign my reasons for the expulsion of these three letters from the alphabet, in as brief a manner as possible, and hope they will give satisfaction. The aspirate is represented by a comma, which can be increased to the size of a consonant when required.

You will observe that the consonants stand in pairs, the one being the flattened sound of the other. If we followed nature our signs to represent these would equally correspond; in Phonography they do; and thus not only is the memory not burdened with a multitude of signs, but the mind perceives that a thin stroke harmonize with a thin articulation, and a thick stroke with a thick articulation. After a few months practice in writing the system, every pupil finds that the heavy strokes are made without any additional effort; they flow from the pen with as much facility as their corresponding heavy sounds do from the lips. These simple articulations which have been adverted to, such as p b t d &c., are in a vast number of words, indissolubly united with the two letters l and r into a kind of double letter, pronounced, however, by a single effort; as, for instance, the words place praise are not pronounced pelace, peraise; but the p and l, and p and r, become actually one, by a trill of the tongue against the palate, while the lips are producing the p. These two letters also coalesce into a single utterance in the last syllable of the words, temple, people, paper, cooper.

The natural method of expressing these combinations in writing would undoubtedly be to effect some marked and uniform modification of the simple letters, which should yet leave the characteristic forms untouched. This has been accomplished in the Phonographic system; and in consistent and beautiful simplicity.

For example, the letter p, which is a sloping line from left to right, when hooked on the right side like a walking stick, becomes pl, (pil) when the hook is attached to the bottom of the line, on the same side, it becomes lp (help) heard in *pulp sculp* &c. When the hook is attached to the left side, it becomes pr, (pir) when to the bottom of the character on the same side, it becomes rp (arp) and is heard in *harp, sharp*, &c. Thus these two letters viz: l and r, called liquids or melting letters, possess the peculiar privilege of coalescing with all the other single consonants, with the exception of ng, without the intervention of a vowel, so that the two are pronounced as one; thus the single consonants become double, by the application of this simple principle. Much more might be written, explanatory of the beauties, and brevity of this system; but as it is very difficult, and no doubt would be very expensive to represent examples in the Phonetic characters through the press. I cannot treat in full upon the system in one communication, and therefore close the explanatory part with a promise, that if this should be considered worthy of notice, to write another if required. The inhabitants of this city will have an opportunity of hearing lectures, and seeing examples given by the lecturer in the Phonetic characters, as the case may require.

I will now give some few examples showing the imperfection of English authography. It is ascertained that of the fifty thousand words in the English language, only about fifty are pronounced as they are spelled. The word 'they,' for instance; is composed only of two simple sounds, yet it requires four letters to represent it, not one of which, as to its name, is found in the sound of the word. 'They' pronounced according to sounds it contains, would be 'thee y.' 'Through' contains a double consonant and a single vowel, yet requires seven letters to express it. 'Weight' contains a single vowel, and a single consonant, yet requires six letters in the common spelling; here again, neither of the letters except the final t is heard in the word. 'Though' is formed of two single sounds, but not less than six letters will express the sound in long hand. We spell o s e and these say one, but the true pronunciation of it would be 'o knee.' We spell u s and then say us, but instead of us it would be use, and u s e gives 'you see.' We spell i s and then say is, but it would give 'ice,' and i c e would give 'I see.' We spell t i m e, and then say 'time,' but it would give 'tie me,' n o t would 'note,' and n o t e would give 'no tea.' The above examples shows the confusion that exists in the English orthography, and it is plain that reformation is needed. I therefore call upon the learned and wise of this city to take hold and use their influence, to disseminate a branch of knowledge, the practice of which will bring unspeakable advantages to society. In conclusion we may notice a few of the advantages attending the use of this system. First, in literature you may make extracts at little expence of time and paper, from books which cannot be obtained, either because of their high price or scarcity.

Second, every composer finds that frequently his thoughts outstrip his pen, and many embryo ideas perish as soon as they are conceived, there being no means for their delivery, according to our present circuitous mode of writing. This short hand steps in and adds a seven-fold celerity to writing, enabling it to keep pace with invention, and by its reflex power, quickens the conception, and delivery of future thoughts.

Third, it is a short way of keeping copies of letters and memoranda of all important events. To the clergy, to barristers, and all who attend courts of law, to journalists and travellers, the science is invaluable, and when fairly written, it is more easily read than long hand. The fourth advantage is so well known and appreciated, that it shall be merely named—taking down lectures, speeches, and sermons, either in full, or according to their heads or divisions.

Many more advantages might be named—but already this communication has swelled to a greater length than I intended when I commenced it.

I have the honor, Mr Editor, to subscribe myself your humble servant,

G. D. WATT.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22, 1843.

WOOD! WOOD!!

WE would respectfully notify those who have promised us wood, that we are in want of it; and if they are as willing to fulfil as they were to make promises, we shall be supplied with an abundance of this indispensible article soon.

Persons wishing to become subscribers to the Times and Seasons, or Neighbor, can now have the opportunity of doing so by leaving their names at our office, and forwarding the amount in wood.

Also, Pork, Flour, Corn meal, Potatoes and most kinds of grain, taken on subscription.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.

STEPHENS' WORKS ON CENTRAL AMERICA.

We have lately perused with great interest, Stephens' works on Central America, Chiapas, and Yucatan.

Mr. Stephens published about two years ago, a very interesting work entitled 'Incidents of travel in Central America, Chiapas and Yucatan,' in which he details very many interesting circumstances; discovered the ruins of magnificent cities, and from hieroglyphical representations, sculpture and rich specimens of architecture, proved one important fact, which had been disputed by many of our sages; that America had once been peopled by a highly polished, civilized and scientific race, with whom the present aborigines could not compare.

This work has been read with great interest throughout this continent, and tens of thousands of copies have been sent to, and sold in Europe, where it has been investigated with the greatest scrutiny and interest. It has already passed through twelve editions; it is published in two volumes, 8 vo.

Since the publication of this work, Mr. Stephens has again visited Central America, in company with Mr. Catherwood, and other scientific gentlemen, for the purpose of making further explorations among those already interesting ruins. They took with them the Daguerrotype, and other aparatus, for the purpose of giving views and drawings of those mysterious relics of antiquity. His late travels and discoveries, have also been published in two volumes of the same size, entitled 'Incidents of travel in Central America.'

It is a work of great interest, written with precision and accuracy. The plates are elegantly executed, and its history unfolds the ruins of grandeur, civilization and intelligence. It is published by Harper & Brothers, N. Y.

This is a work that ought to be in the hands of every Latter Day Saint; corroborating, as it does the history of the Book of Mormon. There is no stronger circumstancial evidence of the authenticity of the latter book, can be given, than that contained in Mr. Stephens' works.

Mr. Stephens gives an account of ancient cities he has visited, where once dwelt the powerful, the wise, the scientific, and to use his own words; 'architecture, sculpture and painting, all the arts which embellished life had flourished in this overgrown city; orators, warriors, and statesmen, beauty, ambition, and glory, had lived and passed away, and none knew that such things had been, or could tell of their past existence.' In the last clause, Mr. Catherwood is mistaken. It has fallen to his lot to explore the ruins of this once mighty people, but the 'Book of Mormon' unfolds their history; and published as it was, years before these discoveries were made, and giving as it does, accounts of a people, and of cities that bear a striking resemblance to those mentioned by Mr. Stephens, both in regard to magnificence and location, it affords the most indubitable testimony of the historical truth of that book, which has been treated so lightly by the literati and would be philosophers of the present age.

For the information of our friends who do not possess this work, we may at a convenient time collect and compare many of the important items in this work, and in the Book of Mormon, and publish them. To give some idea of the nature of the last work, we publish the following from the preface:

"In his 'Incidents of Travel in Central America, Chiapas and Yucatan,' the author intimates his intention to make a thorough exploration of the ruins of the latter country. That intention has since been carried into effect, and the following pages are the result. They discribe, as the author has reason to believe, the most extensive journeying ever made by a stranger in that penensula, and contain the account of visits to forty-four ruined cities or palaces, in which the remains or vestiges of ancient population, were found. The existence of most of these ruins was entirely unknown to the residents of the capital—but few had ever been visited by white inhabitants—they were desolate and overgrown with trees. For a brief space, the stilness that reigned about them was broken and they were again left to solitude and silence. Time and the elements are hastening them to utter destruction. In a few generations, great edifices, their facades covered with sculptured ornaments, already croaking and yawning, must fall, and become mere shapeless mounds. It has been the fortune of the author to step between them and the destruction to which they are destined, and it is his hope to snatch from oblivion these perishing, but still gigantic memorials of a mysterious people."

PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS.

It would seem from the following, that there is a very material difference between Catholicism in Italy, and in the United States: and that while its advocates in this country cry loud for equal rights, and equal privileges, and profess great reverence for republican institutions, that in Italy, where they possess the power, they are most fierce and intolerant in their proscriptions and persecutions; and whatever may be said concerning the more liberal views of Catholics in this and the mother country, it is evident, from the following, that they want only the power to reinstate in England, and put in force in this, or any other country, all the damning horrors of the "*Holy Inquisition*" which has been lately revived in Italy, in their base persecutions of the Jews.

"At the very moment when a spirit of toleration seemed to influence the feelings of society throughout the civilized world, we regret to perceive that the tribunals of the Pope are, in June, 1843, reviving at Rome and Ancona the very worst proscriptions of that fell and sanguinary institute, the Inquisition, as will be seen by a perusal of the following document:—

"We, Fra Vicenzo Salina, of the Order of Predicatori, Master in Theology, General Inquisitor in Ancona, Sinigaglia, Jesi, Osimo, Cingoli, Macerata, Tolentino, Loreto, Recanati, and other towns and districts, &c.

"It being deemed necessary to revive the full observance of the disciplinary laws relative to the Israelites residing within our jurisdiction, and having hitherto without effect employed prayers and exhortations to obtain obedience to those laws in the Ghetti (Jawries) of Ancona and Sinigaglia, authorized by the despatch of the Sacred and Supreme Inquisition of Rome, dated June 10th, 1843, expressly enjoining and commanding the observance of the decrees and pontifical constitutions, especially in respect to Christian nurses and domestic servants, or to the sale of property either in town or country districts, purchased and possessed previously to 1827, as well as subsequently to that period, we decree as follows:—

"1. From the interval of two months after the date of this day, all gipsy and Christian domestics, male and female, whether employed by day or by night, must be dismissed from service in the said two Ghetti; and all Jews residing within our jurisdiction are expressly prohibited from employing any Christian nurse, or availing themselves of the service of any Christian in any domestic occupation whatever, under pain of being immediately punished according to the pontifical decrees and constitutions.

"2. That all Jews, who may possess property, either in town or country, permanent or moveable, or rents or interests, or any right involving shares in funded property, or leased landed property, must within the term of three months from this day dispose of it by a positive and real, and not by any pretended or fictitious contract, Should this not be done within the time specified, the Holy office is to sell the same by public auction, on proof of the annual harvest being got in.

"3. That no Hebrew nurses, and still less any Hebrew family, shall inhabit the city, or reside in, or remove their property into, any town or district where there is no Ghetto (place of residence for Jews;) and that such as may actually be there in conformacy to the laws, must return to their respective Ghetto within the peremptory period of six months, otherwise they will be proceeded against according to the tenor of the law.

"4. That, especially in any city where there is a Ghetto, no Hebrew must presume to associate at table with Christians, either in public houses or ordinaries, out of the Ghetto.

"5. That in a city which has a Ghetto, no Hebrew shall sleep out of the Israelite quarter, nor make free to enter into familiar conversation in a Christian house.

"6. That no Hebrew shall take the liberty, under any pretext whatever, to induce male Christians, and still less female Christians, to sleep within the boundaries of the Ghetto.

"7. That no Hebrew shall hire Christians, even only by the day, to work in their houses in the Ghetto.

"8. That no Hebrew, either male or female, shall frequent the houses of Christians, or maintain friendly relations with Christian men or women.

"9. That the laws shall remain in force respecting the decorum to be observed by the Hebrews who may absent themselves from their Ghetto, to travel in other parts of the State."

"After laying down these monstrous rescripts, which we had hoped even the Romish Church would not have attempted to revive, and still less to re-clothe with authority, and arm with tremendous pains and penalties. The savage order is issued that these intolerant laws shall be read in each of the Jewish Synagogues. It is added:—

"They who violate the above articles, will incur some or all of the penalties prescribed in the edicts of the Holy Inquisition."

Why the Jews have been thus selected as the victims of their hellish wrath, is difficult for us to determine. We cannot account for it upon any other principle than that of legalized plunder—such as has been too frequently practised upon them by most of the courts of Europe.—It is thus that their property, in the second section, is not ostensibly confiscated; but it is virtually so, as it places them in the power of their enemies, if they cannot find purchasers for their property, which is very unlikely, when they are placed under these severe, inhuman restrictions. "The property must be disposed of within three months, whether in town or country, permanent or moveable, or rents, or interest or any rights involving shares in funded property." And if there are no buyers, what then? "*The Holy office* (rather say holy devils) is to sell the same by public auction."

We are led to ask, is this Christianity? Are these the followers of the meek and lowly Jesus? Is this the conduct of a church which professes to be the only true church? purely apostolic? Oh shame! where is thy blush?—The heart sickens at the contemplation. Only think of thousands of men, women and children, being dispossessed of their inheritance—robbed of their property—rendered houseless and homeless, and destined to wander about as vagrants and exiles, through the tyranny, rapacity and thirst for plunder, which is evidently manifested by these infernals of the Holy order. We had hoped that those days of horrid barbarity were gone by, and that even the Roman church would not have attempted to revive them: and still less did we imagine that the edicts of the Holy Inquisition would ever have disgraced the footstool of God. What if the governments of America, England, Russia, Prussia, Norway, Sweeden, and other powers were to exercise the same spirit of intolerance towards the professors of the Catholic religion? Would they like to have meted to them the same measure which they give to others? We know that there was great dissatisfaction manifested by the Catholics of England and Ireland during the existence of the Test Act. They made long and loud complaints against the injustice, tyranny and oppression of that instrument; and no one felt more indignant than ourselves at such illiberal proceedings—but we must confess that in this instance they have "out-Heroded Herod" a thousand times.—What would the Irish Catholics have thought had the British government dealt with them as their great Pontificate has dealt with the poor Jews? How much misery, how much distress would not such a step create among them?

We cannot but feel indignant at such proceedings; and as the conductors of public journals, feel ourselves in duty bound to express our feelings. We heartily despise oppression in every shape; and if the European courts do not take sufficient notice of such proceedings as to frown down, indignantly, upon the perpetrators of those inhuman deeds, and awe them into a respect sufficient to ameliorate the condition of their victims, we shall, at least, have had the satisfaction of entering our protest against the proceedings of those heartless wretches, who would make a pretext of religion to plunder the inoffensive, and put in force these inhuman, savage edicts, merely because they have them in their power.

We had thought that the cup of misery of the Jews had been sufficiently wrung out, and that they had drank it to the very dregs. They have been persecuted by almost every nation in its turn. They have been plundered, driven and banished, and their lives have continually hung in doubt. We had hoped that the recently expressed opinion, concerning their persecutions in Damascus, by the European powers, and the revolutions in Spain, would have greatly ameliorated their condition, and have operated well for them, even in Italy; and we are yet in hopes that some steps will be taken to cause the power who oppresses them to mitigate their sufferings; and if not by power, out of respect to courtly influence, which may be used to remove the heavy load under which they groan.

The Rothschild's possess great influence in many European courts. Can it not be used at the present time, in behalf of their oppressed brethren?

THE WARSAW MESSAGE.—We perceive that since this paper has dwindled away to half its former size that like all little puppets it is disposed to be quarrelsome, and as it has no better employment, it keeps up a continuous yelp about Mormonism, unnoticed, disregarded and unpitied; but like all little whiffets about whose wrath nobody cares it continues to be noisy, and because nobody else will take notice of it, it is gratified with listening to its own melodious notes. It is true that some few of our Mormon-nanties cry soo-boy and this tickles the bright ideas of the little gentleman and he cries bow-wow-wow, Joe Smith! Hyrum Smith!! the Temple!!! the Mormons!!!!

We do not feel disposed to answer any of his remarks; if we did, so perfectly unentelligible is the jargon, that we should feel entirely at a loss to reply to this small specimen of the canine race.

We perceive that the editor is picking up all the old stories that he can find about Mormonism; but as he seems to be running aground even at that, if he will apply to us we will furnish him with a bundle that will keep his paper going for twelve months; we always wish to accommodate our friends.

THE JEWS.—We perceive, by the Liverpool (Eng.) 'Albian' that there has been a great meeting of the Auxiliary Society for promoting christianity among the Jews. Strenuous efforts are being made to convert this people to the christian faith. Numbers of ministers of the Church of England were present. It would appear from the reports that 125,066 had been collected during the first year, and that 60 missionaries had been employed, forty of whom were Jewish converts.

LIBERALITY.—Our foreign exchange papers announce that Sir Robert Peel, the Prime Minister, and first Lord of the Treasury in England, whose official salary is 15,000 per annum—has given the whole amount for charitable purposes. It is indeed an example worthy of imitation, and if the overgrown office holders in that country generally would imitate his example the condition of thousands of the suffering poor would be greatly ameliorated.

Population in the West.—The increase of population in the West goes on at an extraordinary rate. A census of Milwaukie city, just taken, shows the number of inhabitants to be 6000, being an increase of more than one hundred per cent, in three years. Racine, now containing 1100 inhabitants, had in 1839 only 22 families in the place. The Milwaukie Courier states, "the crowds of emigrants that overflow the puble houses and block up the streets, on their way to the interior, would appear incredible to any but an eye witness."

It is asserted in the Detroit Free Press that Michigan, for the last two periods of ten years, has increased in population at a higher rate than any other State or Territory; and that she has even outstripped Ohio, as to rate of increase, at the same relative stages of their growth. From 1820 to 1830, the rate of increase of the population of Michigan was 225 per cent; the next highest during the same period was Illinois, which was 185 per cent. Alabama 142 per cent, &c. From 1830 to 1840, her rate of increase was 622 per cent; or from a population of 28,004, (exclusive of the counties now embraced in Wisconsin,) to 212,267. The next highest State or Territory as to rate of increase during the same period, was Arkansas, being 221 per cent; then Illinois, at 202 per cent; Mississippi, 174 per cent, Missouri, 178 per cent, Indiana, 99 per cent, &c.

Immense Telescope.—The New York True Sun gives the following account of a telescope now in course of construction:—"The Earl of Rosse is a gentleman greatly addicted to science, and his seat in King's county, Ireland, about 87 miles from Dublin, is the scene of his active operations. On the lawn adjacent to the castle there is now standing a reflecting telescope with a speculum of three feet diameter, and a facal distance of twenty-seven feet. It was constructed more than ten years ago, and ever since he has been attempting one on a larger scale. The first conclusion at which he arrived was, that the only proper metals for a speculum are copper and tin, and he fixed the proportions thus—copper 58.9 to 126.4 tin. Of these he melted three tons in three large cast-iron crucibles. The plans of his furnaces and mode of heating were all new. Each crucible was exposed to an intense heat of nineteen hours, when it was lifted from the furnace by means of a powerful crane. After the metal was cast into the mould, which was made of bands of hoop iron, edge upwards, it was drawn by a capstan into a heated oven and built in; where it remained for sixteen weeks. After it was perfectly annealed, the greatest work of all was to grind its surface into the parabolic curve. This curve is one which has been found superior to all others for the telescopic speculum, because it reflects more of the incident rays in the direction of the focus than any other kind. Lord Rosse, by a very ingenious contrivance and the aid of a steam engine, succeeded in accomplishing this also, after an incessant polishing for six weeks. The tube into which this speculum is to be fitted is 52 feet long, with a diameter of seven feet. The whole will be so adjusted that it can be moved easily by one man. The power of the instrument will be such that an object of the size of a house will be distinctly visible in the moon. The building in which it is to be placed is already nearly completed, and we now look forth to some splendid discoveries in astronomy."

Avoid Quarreling.—There is much good sense in the following, which, though old, deserves to be repeated at least once a year: 'If any thing in the world will make a man feel badly, except pinching his fingers in the crack of a door, it is a quarrel. No man ever fails to think less of himself after than he did before one—it degrades him in the eyes of all, and, what is worse, blunts his sensibility to disgrace, on the one hand, and increase temper and passionate irritability on the other. The truth is, the more quietly and peaceably we all get on the better for ourselves, the better for our neighbors. In nine cases out of ten, the wisest course is, if a man cheat you quit dealing with him; if he be abusive quit his company; if he slander you take care to live so that nobody will believe him. No matter who he is or how he misuses you—the wisest way is just to let him alone; for there is nothing better than this

cool, calm, and quiet way of dealing with the wrongs we meet with.'

Prayer.—The following prayer (the papers say) was made by an Irishman, in the woods between New York and Canada, in 1787: "Lord, have compassion upon me, a poor unfortunate sinner, three thousand miles from my own country, and seventy-five miles from any where else!"

A lady correspondent of the National Intelligencer, speaking of Prince Albert, says 'he is tall, inclining to stoutness—hair, whiskers, and moustache of as light color as my own.' The young lady certainly needs a grammar or a depilatory.

An Editor's Lament.—The editor of the Tallahasse Floridian, in alluding to the late storm there, an account of which we published, 'goes it strong' in this wise: 'Successively visited by the scourges of an Indian war, by floods and by droughts, by failure of crops, by pestilence, by conflagrations and hurricanes: and we will add, borne down by severe pecuniary distress, caused by the operation of the most vicious banking system ever known, and that worse managed than any where else—an *earthquake* is only necessary to cap the climax of our calamities.' Poor fellow!

A gentleman being called upon to subscribe to a course of lectures, objected, 'because,' said he, 'my wife gives me a gratuitous lecture every evening.'

Agricultural.

THE POULTRY YARD.

The Common Hen.—If well fed, and allowed to roam in a farm yard, a good hen will deposit in the course of twelve months, about 200 eggs; but if left entirely to herself, she seldom lays more than fifteen eggs in the same nest without attempting to hatch them: but if eggs only be desired, they should be removed often, leaving one, and she will continue to lay for a long time. When the hen begins to sit, nothing can exceed her perseverance and patience; she continues for some days immoveable, and when forced away by the importunities of hunger, she quickly returns.—While the hen sits, she carefully turns her eggs, until at length, in about three weeks, the young brood begin to give signs of a desire to burst their confinement. When all are produced, she then leads them forth to provide for themselves. Her affection and pride seem then to alter her very nature, and correct her imperfections. No longer voracious and cowardly, she abstains from all food that her young can swallow, and boldly flies at every creature that she thinks is likely to do them mischief.

The proper heat for hatching a hen's egg, according to some, is 104 degrees of Fahrenheit; according to others, 96 degrees; to which degree the surface of the body of the hen will raise the thermometer, when she sits upon her eggs. In those birds who do not sit constantly, but trust chiefly to the heat of the sun, as the crane, heron, ostrich, &c., the temperature of the eggs is probably below 104 degrees.

The full period of the hen in this country, is known to be 21 days. In warmer climates, it is said to be a day or two less. The following table was compiled by Count Morozzo, in a letter from him to Lacepede: it shows the period of incubation, compared with those of the life of certain birds.

Name of Birds.	Period of Incubation.	Age.
Swan,	41 days,	about 200 y's.
Parro',	40 do	100 do
Goose,	30 do	80 do
Eagle,	30 do	not known.
Bustard,	30 do	
Duck,	30 do	
Turkey,	30 do	
Peacock,	26 to 27	25 to 28 y.
Pheasant,	20 to 25	18 to 20 do
Crow,	20	100 or more
Nightingale,	19 to 20	17 to 18 y.
Hen,	19 to 21	12 to 15
Figeon,	17 to 18	16 to 17
Canary,	13 to 14	13 to 14
Goldfinch,	13 to 14	18 to 20

The Turkey, it is thought, belonged originally to North America: but it is now common throughout Europe. It was formerly found wild in the forests of Canada and the United States; and flocks are to this day occasionally seen. The wild turkey is generally larger than the domesticated.

Young turkies are liable to the pip—which often proves speedily fatal, if not attended to.

The remedies suggested in respect to chickens which have this disease, may, perhaps, be found equally beneficial in respect to turkies. A writer remarks, however, that on inspecting the rump feathers two or three of their quills will be found to contain blood; but on drawing them out, the chick soon recovers, and afterwards requires no other care than common poultry.

Method of causing Cabbage to Head during the Winter.—In the fall of the year, when it is time to gather cabbages, we always find more or less of them that have not formed any heads. They may have grown well, and have a large stock of leaves, but have not closed up in the form necessary to make a good, solid, compact cabbage.

William Vance, Esq. of Readfield, has practised for many years the following method, which effectually closes these loose leaves in the course of the winter, thereby furnishing him with a supply of the best kind early in the spring. In the fall of the year, just before the ground closes up he gathers all the cabbages which have not headed together. He then digs a trench eighteen inches or more deep, and of sufficient width to admit the cabbages. He then closes the leaves together by hand, winding a wisp of straw or something else around them to keep them together, and then puts them in this trench, with heads down and roots up. He then packs straw or leaves and earth snug about them, and rounds up the earth over them. The trench should be dug in a place where the water of the rains and snows runs off and will not stand about them. A board, or couple of boards, nailed together in the form of a roof and put over the mound, may be useful.

In the spring of the year open your trench and you will find that the cabbages are all headed firmly together, and if the water has not got in, will be solid and hard. Mr. Vance has had the goodness to send us a few heads which he has formed in this way, which were very nice. By following this plan we not only preserve the cabbages well during the winter but save much of the crop which is not considered worth much.—*Maine Farmer.*

Foreign News

The affairs of Turkey.—We have been favored with the following extract from a letter bearing date Bagdad, August 20, 1843.

"I have nothing of any great importance to communicate to you on this occasion. Things are tolerably pacific: the Kerbella affair has died gradually away, and the expectations of a war between Turkey and Persia are, I am happy to say, at an end for the present; much fear and uneasiness, however still exist. Trade, consequently, from this and other causes, suffers beyond the possibility of description. Since the time at which Mahomed Najib Pacha entered Bagdad affairs have worn a most gloomy and discouraging aspect, and it seems utterly hopeless to look for any improvement under his government. While inhumanity and oppression assails the inhabitants on every hand, few of the Arab chiefs have any confidence in him, and many tribes are becoming very unsettled. The Pachalia of Mosul is even in a more deplorable condition than that of Bagdad. Commerce suffers heavily from the monopolies of the Pacha, a person who pays little attention to any treaty. It is a well known fact that no place in the Turkish empire suffers more from injustice and misgovernment than the two Pachalics on the eastern boundary, a circumstance of sufficient importance to call the attention of government to make an investigation into the actions and character of those who have the direction of affairs in those places, where individuals intrusted with power act as they please.

"The Pachalic is fast falling into decay, and those who are interested in its prosperity cannot but become dispirited, when hostility and indifference are thrown in the way of any efforts made to improve her wretched condition by the Pachas and petty governors of places, who are, for the most part, men who have risen from the lowest grades of society, and possess little or no principle. The Mission, which has been for some time sitting at Ezeroone, has made but little progress as to the settling of the boundary question. This affair has now been for a long time on the hinges, and there appears to be no knowing which way it may turn. Should Mahomrah be given up as a free port, which is likely to be the case, it will greatly benefit this province, but at the same time, seriously injure the trade of Bassorah.—*Liverpool (Eng) Standard.*

Interesting from Montevideo.—By the Cuba, Captain Babson, at Boston, the editor of the Advertiser has the British Packet, of August 19, containing a correspondence between the Minister of foreign affairs of Urugua and the British and American Consuls at Montevideo.

That functionary, in a circular dated July 13th, prohibited foreign vessels from trading to the port of Bocco, at the east of Montevideo, then in the hands of Oribe, who obtained his supplies there.

The British Consul, Mr. Dale assents to the interdiction.

The American Consul, Mr. Hamilton, denies any right of the Montevidean government to regulate the trade of any point in the hands of their enemies. He shows by decision of the Supreme Court that the United States claim no such privilege themselves; and these reasons, he protests against the closing of the port of Bocco and says that he shall protest against any seizure of American vessels made under it.

He takes the same occasion to protest against the seizure already made, on the 17th, of the American schooner Carolina, at Montevideo, going at length into a consideration of that case. The American brig Trafalgar had also been seized on the 19th, it seems, but the U. S. ship John Adams having boarded her, the prize crew deserted, and she at once proceeded to Buenos Ayres.

ARRIVAL OF THE ORIENTAL—LATEST FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

The news from Scinde are important. Further hostilities have taken place, which have resulted in the entire annihilation of the force of the fugitive Ameer Shere Mahomed. After a slight affair with Lieut. Anderson, which cut off his means of recruiting in Beloochistan, the Ameer, finding himself surrounded by the movements of Col Roberts in the north, and of Capt Jacob on the desert, turned upon the latter (the weakest,) with about 8,000 men; but his Beloochs had not resolution enough to stand—they broke and dispersed.

Previous to this, Col Roberts had succeeded in capturing Meer Shah Mahomed, and in dispersing his force.

Of the further operations, we have only disjointed accounts.

Great sickness was said to prevail amongst the troops

Affairs at Cabul are unsettled, and intrigues are said to be going on against Dos Mahomed.

The Hurkaru mentions a report that, early in the ensuing cold weather, an army of observation, amounting to 15,000, will be assembled on the Sikh frontier, under the command of Sir Robert Dick. Some attribute this contemplated movement to the unsettled state of Punjaub, and others again, to a rumoured confederation of the Affghans, aided by the Persians for the recovery of Peshawur.

The accounts from China are highly satisfactory. Col Malcolm, who left Hong Kong on the first of August, in the Akbar, brought the ratification of the treaty of peace, the result of which is a new Chinese tariff and regulations for the carrying on of our commerce with that country.

Sir Henery Pottinger has announced his determination, 'by every means at his disposal, to see the provisions of the commercial treaty fulfilled by all who choose to engage in future in commerce with China, and that, in any case where he may receive well-grounded representations from her Majesty's consuls, or from the Chinese authorities, that such provisions of the commercial treaty have been evaded (or have been attempted to be so,) he will adopt the most stringent and decided measures against the offending parties; and where his present powers may not fully authorize and sanction such measures as may seem to him fitting, he will respectfully trust that the legislature of Great Britain will hold him indemnified for adopting them.

The smuggling vessels late at Whampoa were leaving the river, and H. M. S. Dido was stationed at Whampoa to assist in making trade regulations observed.

Meanwhile, precautions are being taken against the future. Hong Kong is to be strongly fortified.

A proclamation, issued by the High Commissioner Keying, announces that the treaty had been ratified, and regulations and tariffs agreed to, which tariffs are to take effect with reference to the commerce with China of all countries as well as of England.

INDIA.—The military news of the month does not possess much interest.

The Hyderbad force had returned to that station.

There was a great paucity of European officers at Kurrachee and Sukker.

Lieut Horne, the adjutant of the 55th regiment, was drowned by the upsetting of a boat in Khypore district.

All officers on staff employ, belonging to corpse in Sinde, had been ordered to join their regiments.

The amount of prize-money at Hyderabad is likely to prove very considerable.

The troops employed in Scinde at the end of June amounted to about 16,000 men, and a wing of the 78th and of the 2d Bombay Light Infantry had been sent to Kurrachee from Bombay.

A large force was stated to be assembling for duty in the Punjaub, on account of recent disturbances there.

DAILY SUN OFFICE,
5 o'clock, A M.

SIXTEEN LIVES LOST—DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAMER SARAH BARNES.

We are indebted to the New Orleans Picayune for a slip containing the following particulars of the loss of the Sarah Barnes, as communicated by the mate, Charles Cloud, who arrived at New Orleans on the 23 October, in a schooner from Galveston, with Mr. A. G. Abell, bearer of despatches, Mr. R. P. Hartshorne, Mr. F. Pinckard, and Mr. Matthews, first engineer of the Sarah Barnes.

On the 24th ult., at noon, she crossed the Galveston bar for this port. On the next morning, the 25th, a considerable leak was discovered in her hold. All the pumps were set to work: but they were able to keep her free for a short time only. At 9 A. M., when about seventy-five miles from Galveston, it having been found that the water was gaining on the pumps, and that both wind and sea were increasing, the Captain determined to run her into the Sabine river. But believing the accomplishment of even this doubtful from the rapid manner in which the leak increased, he concluded to run her on the nearest shore. He directed her course accordingly, the whole of the crew and passengers being in the meantime engaged in bailing her out.

At half-past 2, P. M., the water, notwithstanding their exertions, had ascended to the fires and the engine. Further efforts to counteract the leak were therefore unavailing, and to save their lives became the concern of all on board. They then set about making rafts of the cotton bales—four bales to a raft—and lashed together spars for other rafts. She was now sinking rapidly: the lead was heaved, and there were found six fathoms of water. There was no confusion or complaining; all seemed to be impressed with their perilous position, and to save their lives was the object which engrossed their attention. Orders were given to cast off the boat's painter, and while doing this she sunk, it being then forty-five minutes past four in the afternoon.

There were on board altogether thirty souls—of these eighteen went on the rafts, and twelve took the boat. Of the former, but five were saved, after drifting about three days and three nights. Two of them landed on Galveston Island, and the other three on Boldvair Point. Of the latter, but three perished—who were passengers, two males and a female—and they were lost in the breakers, in landing from the boat on the 26th. The following is the list of those on board, in which the names of those who perished and those whose lives have been saved are designated:—

Saved.—A. G. Abell, bearer of despatches; B. P. Hartshorn; F. Pinkard and servant; Charles Cloud, mate; Thompson Royle, clerk: Matthews, engineer; Steward, steward: Green, cabin boy; Gormen, bar keeper: two deck hands and two firemen.

Lost.—James Porter: H. S. Daggett: Judge Blair: Mr. Boyd: Dr. Cosgrave: a female unknown: three deck passengers Chas. Franklin, owner and captain: —— Dean, second engineer: Alex. Jibell Rook: 2 deck hands: 2 firemen.

REVIEW OF THE ST. LOUIS MARKET.

REPUBLICAN OFFICE,
St. Louis, Nov. 9th, 1843.

REMARKS—The weather at the close of the last week was very unsettled and wet, which operated unfavorably on the business of the levee, but since Monday Morning it has been quite pleasant, and trade on the levee has been brisk.

By arrivals of boats from the south and Ohio river, an additional supply of ground alum, Turk's Island and Kanawha salt has been brought into the market, which was much needed, also of sugar, coffee and whiskey, of which, with the exception of the latter, the market is well supplied.

The Missouri and Illinois rivers continue in a very low stage, and in the first particularly, the boats have a good deal of difficulty in running in it—there being but little over 3½ feet in the channel. On the principal bars in the Illinois, there is but 26 inches water. On the lower rapids of the Mississippi river there is reported scant four feet water.

Flour—There has been but few operations during the week, the receipts being exceedingly light, and holder will not recede to meet the views of shippers. A few lots country brands have been sold at $3 60 a 3 62½, and of City Mills of 50 bbls and over to the city trade, at $3 87½. We do not however consider the market firm at these figures, unless the receipts continue light, as but few dealers are willing to pay over $3 50. The largest lots received this week have been sent forward by first hands.

Wheat—This article comes forward very liberally—a large proportion of which is of the new crop, and very inferior, which is very dull, as the millers will not buy it if the old can be had. A few thousand bushels were purchased for Cincinnati in the early part of the week, which had a tendency to keep the price up, but within a day or two it has given way, and good lots were sold yesterday at 50 a 51 cents; prime lots old we quote at 60 cents, and spring wheat at 45 cents.

Corn—We believe there is no demand for shipment, but it has been in better request this week. We noticed the sale of several lots at 20 cents, without sack.

Oats—Sales of this article have been made at 15 a 17 cents, through the week, from the levee and from wagons, the demand, however is limited.

Barley—Prime lots only are in request, which we quote at 37½ a 40c; inferior is very dull.

Beans—Clean white beans are in active demand. Several lots were sold on Monday and Tuesday at 78 a 80c per bushel: colored are in less demand, but will bring 62½ a 68c.

Hemp—At the close of last week the price of this article suddenly declined, in consequence of one or two purchasers withdrawing from the market, having supplied their orders. On Monday we noticed the sale of 44 bales at $72,50 per ton; one or two smaller lots were sold on Tuesday at $70, yesterday a lot of 39 bales was sold at $71 per ton; good lots are in fair demand at $70 a 72 per ton. Water rotted we quote at $3 a 4,50 per cwt. as in quality.

Beef—There has been several lots of new beef received this week. We learned, however, but of one sale, that of 72 bbls. Mess at $5, all round. Nearly all that arrived was sent forward.

Bacon—The market is excessively dull, and sales are affected with difficulty. The receipts have been heavy during the week, and for want of a market the most of that in shipping order was sent forward. Shoulders we quote at 2c; Clear Sides at 2¼c, and uncanvassed Hams at 3 a 3¼c, and canvassed at 5 a 5 1-2c.

Butter—Good butter is in demand, and will bring 10 to 12 1-2c; Inferior is dull at 5 to 8c.

CASH! CASH!!

CASH Paid for Wheat and Shelled Corn at the Water Mill in Nauvoo.
Nov 22, 1843-30:2t

SEE HERE!

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY!!

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity that he intends to manufacture Boots and Shoes much cheaper than has been done heretofore in this city. He would also inform the farmers that he will take hides and produce in part pay.

He returns his thanks to the public generally for the liberal patronage heretofore extended, and hopes, in consequence of his reduced prices to merit a still greater share of the patronage of those who wish to encourage home manufacture.

His work will be made out of the best materials and workmanship not excelled by any in the city, at the following prices:

MEN'S WORK.	
Fine Boots, from	$5 to 5,50
Kip do	4,00
Course do	3,00
Mock do from	2,25 to 2,50
Fine shoes,	2,00
Men's pumps, from	1,75 to 2,00
Slippers, from	1,00 to 1,50
Coarse shoes,	1,75
WOMEN'S WORK.	
Gaiter Boots,	2,25
Bootees,	1.75
Jerfersons,	1,50
Slippers,	1,25
Pumps Spring,	1.25
Turn corners,	1.25
MISSES.	
Bootees,	1,37
Pumps Springs,	87½
Shoes with welts,	1,00
CHILDREN'S.	
Welt shoes, from	62 to 75c.
Pump Springs, from	50 to 62½c.
Turn corners, from	45 to 50c.

G. C. RISER,
One door from Parley in Main St.

MARRIED—On Sunday evening, the 19th instant, by Orson Spencer, Esq., Mr. HENRY PEARMAIN, to Miss PHEBE A. MATTESON—all of this place.

DEATHS—For the week ending Monday the 20th November.

Elizabeth Mattice, 28y; typus fever.

Jacob N. Wooley, 10m 15d, ague and fever.

John Allen, 61y; diarrhea.

Ketural Haight, 66y 5m 15d; consumption.

John Charleston, 36y; typus fever.

Total, 5.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

From the St. Louis Price Current.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

	from	to
Ashes—per lb.		
Pot,	7	8
Pearl,	11	12
Axes—per dozen.		
Collins'	16 00	18 00
Others,	14 00	18 00
Bagging—Mo. per yard.	11¼	12½
Bale Rope—Mo per lb.	4¼	00
Beeswax—per lb.		25
Castor Beans—per bushel.	40	50
Candles—per lb.		
Sperm,	26	30
Tallow—Mould,	8	9
——— Dipped,	7	8
Stearine,		20
Coal—per ton,		
Lehigh,	14 00	00
Pittsburgh—per bushel,	16	00
Missouri and Illinois,	7	8
Coffee—per lb.		
Java,	13	15
Havana,	8	9¼
Rio,	8¼	9¼
St. Domingo,	6¼	8
Laguayra,	8	10
Chocolate—No. 1,	13	15
——— No. 2,	12	14
Copper—per lb.		
Braziers',	35	00
Sheating,	35	00
Bottom,	43¾	00
Flats,	43¾	00
Cordage—per lb.		
Manilla,	12½	14
Tarred Rope,	9	10
Bed Cords, Manilla, per dozen,	2 25	2 50
——— Hemp,	1 75	2 00
Plough Lines,	75	1 00
Cotton Yarns—per lb.		
Pittsburgh,	14	15
Common,	12	13
Domestics—per yard.		
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8,	87	
——— 4-4 and 6-4,	11¼	
Bleached Shirting, 3-4 and 7-8,	7¾	8
——— 4-4 and 6-4,	8	16
Brown Drillings,	8	10
Burlaps,	12	00
Brown Lowel Osnaburgs,	10¼	13
Virginia do,	9	10
Tickings, 3-4 and 4-4,	9¼	16
Sattinets,	34	65
Kentucky Jeans,	28	56
Cotton Checks,	10½	12½
Blue Drillings,	10½	12½
Mixed summer Stuffs,	12	25
Dye Stuffs.		
Madder, per lb.	15	16
Logwood,	6	0
Indigo, Sp. ceroon,	1 25	1 45
Copperas,	2	2¼
Camwood, per lb.	9	10
Fustic,	4½	00
Drugs & Medicines.		
Ginseng, per lb.	14	15
Saleratus, Western,	7	8
——— Eastern,	8	9
Alum, per lb.	5	6
Quinine, per oz.	2 25	00
Brimstone,	5	6
Epsom Salts,	7	0
Flour Sulpher,	7½	0
Cream Tartar,	25	28
Turkey Opium,	3 75	00
Camphor,	1 25	1 31
Gum Arabic,	42	00
Liquorice Paste,	18	00
Sal Soda,	5	0
Feathers—per lb.	16	18
Flour, Meal &c.		
Flour, City Mills,	4 25	4 75
———Country,	4 12½	4 75
Rye,	2 50	00
Cornmeal, per bushel,	25	31
Fruits.		
Apples, dried, per bushel,	50	60
——— green, per bbl.,	1 50	2 00
Peaches, dried, per bushel,	87½	1 00
Almonds, s. s. per lb.,	15	1
Raisins, M. R. per box,	1 75	2 0
——— C. M.,	1 25	0
Prunes, per lb.,	00	00
Currants, Zante,	10	10¼
Figs, per drum,	14	16
Lemons, per box,	2 00	2 50
Furs & Peltries.		
Buffalo, per robe,	1 00	4 00
Deer shaves, per lb.,	84	18
Red and Blue, in hair,	8	16
Grey,	3	10
Beaver,	2 00	3 00
Otter, per skin,	1 00	3 00
Muskrat,	3	8
Raccoon,	6¼	25
Wild Cat,	10	20
Fox, grey,	8	15
Mink,	10	25
Bear, per skin,	1 00	2 00
Fish.		
Mackerel, No. 1, per bbl.	10 00	12 00
———No. 2,	7 50	8 00
———No. 3,	4 50	6 00
Lake Trout,	8 50	9 00
Salmon, per kit,	1 50	2 00
Cod, dry, per box,	1 25	1 50
Herrings, do,	50	62
Grains—per bushel.		
Wheat,	52	56½
Rye,	25	35
Corn,	22	35
Barley,	37	40
Oats,	12½	14
Beans,	25	30
Glass—per box.		
8 by 10,	2 50	2 75
10 by 12,	3 75	4 25
12 by 18,	9 00	0 00
Gunpowder—per keg,		
Dupont's,	6 00	7 00
Laflin's,	6 00	6 50
———blasting,	4 00	4 50
Gunny Bags,	14	16
Hemp—per 112 lbs.,		
Water rotted,	75	5 00
Dew rotted,	2 12	2 50
Hides—per lb.		
Dry,	6½	7
Green,	3	0
Salted,	3½	00
Hops, 1st quality per lb.	7	12½
Honey, per gallon,	25	30
Iron, Tennessee and Pittsburgh.		
Common Bar, per lb,	4	4½
Band,	5	6½
Horse Shoe,	5	6
Hoop,	7	9
Sheet,	7	9
Nail Rods,	7	8½
Boiler Iron,	7	7½
Pig Iron, per ton,	22 00	26 00
Nails, per lb.,		
Pittsburgh,	4½	5½
Juniata,	5½	00
Boston,	5	5½
Castings, per lb.,	2½	3
———Foundry,	4½	4
Lead, 100 lbs.	5 00	5 87
Pig,	3 75	3 80
Bar,	0 00	0 00
Sheet,	0 00	0 00
Pipe,	0 00	0 00
Lime, per bushel.		
Common,	10	12
Hydraulic Cement, per bbl.	2 75	3 00
Leather, per lb.		
Sole,	22	25
Skirting,	24	28
Upper, per side,	1 25	2 50
Calfskins, per dozen,	24 00	30 00
Bridle,	30 00	40 00
Morocco,	30 12	33 00
Molasses, per gallon.		
New Orleans,	16	18
Sugar House,	28	30
Naval Stores.		
Tar, per bbl.	2 30	2,62
——— 4 gallon keg,	0 75	1 00
Pitch, per bbl.,	3 00	3 50
Rosin,	3 50	4 00
Spirits Turpentine, per gallon,	50	55
Varnish, bright,	35	40
Oakum, per lb.,	9	10
Oils.		
Linseed, per gallon,	80	87½
Sperm, winter,	87	1 00
——— summer,	75	0 00
Lard,	65	0 00
Fish, per bbl.	17 00	00 00
Castor, per gallon,	45	50
Paints.		
White Lead,	8	0
Red ———	10	12
Chrome Yellow,	40	45
———Green,	5	6
Spanish Brown,	4	0
Provisions.		
Beef, Mess, per bbl.	5 50	5 75
——— Prime,	3 50	3 75
Tongues, per dozen,	0 00	0 00
——— Buffalo,	5 00	0 00
Pork, Clear, per bbl.	7 50	8 00
——— Mess,	6 50	6 75
——— M. O.,	5 75	6 00
——— Prime,	5 50	5 75
——— P. O.,	0 00	0 00
——— Hog round, per lb.,	1¼	2
Bacon, Hams,	3½	4
——— do. Canvassed,	5	7
——— Middlings,	2½	2½
——— Shoulders,	1¼	2
——— Hog round,	2½	0
Lard,	3½	4½
Butter,	8	10
Cheese, common,	5	5½
——— Western Reserve,	6	6½
Eggs,	4	4
Rice,	3½	4
Socks.		
Linen,	23	30
Cotton,	16	25
Salt, per bushel.		
Turk's Island,	37½	00
G. A., per sack,	1 37½	1 50
L. B.,	1 75	2 00
Kanawha, per bushel,	30	31
Saltpeter, per lb.,		
Refined,	11	12½
Crude,	8½	00
Seeds—per bushel.		
Clover,	4 00	4 50
Timothy,	87½	1 00
Flax,	62½	00
Hemp,	25	30
Shot—per bag.		
All sizes,	1 00	1 12½
Spices—per lb.		
Cassia, in mats,	28	00
Cloves,	40	50
Ginger Mace,	11	12
——— Ground,	11	12
Nutmegs,	1 25	1 50
Pepper,	9½	10½
Pimento,	10	12½
Soap—per lb.		
Eastern, No. 1,	6	7
——— No. 2,	5	6
Western, No. 1,	4	5
——— No. 2,	3½	4½
Sugars—per lb.		
Louisiana,	3½	5½
Havana, White,	11	12½
——— Brown,	7	7½
Loaf, No. 1,	12½	13½
——— No. 2,	11½	00
——— No. 3,	10½	00
Crushed,	10½	00
Steel—per lb.		
English, Blistered,	15	00
Cast,	22	00
Crowley,	12½	00
German,	15	00
American, Blistered,	6	0
Tallow—per lb.	5½	5½
Tea—per lb.		
Imperial,	60	65
Gunpowder	60	65
Hyson,	40	50
——— Young,	37	50
——— Skin,	25	28
Bohea,	30	35
Souchong,	30	35
Tin—per lb.		
Block,	31	33
Plates, 1-3 X per box,	11 00	00 00
Twine—per lb.		
Sewing,	40	50
——— Calcutta,	15	18½
Vinegar—per gallon.		
White Wine,	35	40
Cider,	12½	18½
Blue Vitriol,	15	00
Sugar Lead,	31	00
Rhubarb,	80	1 25
Wines—per gallon.		
Madeira,	2 50	3 50
Sicily,	65	85
Teneriffe,	75	80
Malaga, Sweet,	37	50
——— Dry,	37	75
ort,	2 50	3 50
——— Imitation,	65	75
Claret, in bb's,	00 00	00 00
——— in cases,	2 00	4 00
Champagne,	10 00	16 00
Wool—per lb.,	10	20
Zinc—per lb.,	15	00
Live Stock.		
Beef Cattle, per cwt.,	2 00	2 50
Sheep, each,	0 00	2 00
Hogs, dressed, per cwt.,	1 50	0 00

ST. LOUIS BANK NOTE TABLE.

BASED UPON SPECIE.

Corrected weekly by *George Mason*, 81 Main Street.

St. Louis, August 4.

Bank of Missouri	par.
do Branches	par.
City Warrants	1 dis.
County Warrants	1 dis.
Wisconsin Marine Insurance Co.	1½ dis.
State Bank of Illinois	45 a 50 dis.
Certificates of the State Bk. of Illinois	50 dis.
Bank of Illinois	50 to 65 dis.
Bank of Cairo	
Miners' Bank of Dubuque	20 dis.
Ohio, country, generally	3½ dis.
Cincinnati	1 dis.
State Bank of Indiana	1½ dis.
Indiana Scrip, $50	40 dis.
" " $5	37 dis.
Kentucky Banks	½ to 1 dis.
United States Bank Notes	35 dis.
Pennsylvania, specie paying	2 to 3 dis.
Maryland " "	2 to 2 dis.
Virginia Banks	1½ to 2 dis.
N. York and N. England Banks	2 to 3 dis.
Bank of Louisiana	par to 1 dis.
Suspended New Orleans Banks,	20 to 30 dis.
Alabama	30 to 35 dis.
Arkansas Bank	75 to 80 dis.
Michigan Bank	15 to 20 dis.
Tennessee	3 dis.
Treasury Notes	par
Exchange on N. Y., Boston,	par to ¼ dis.
" New Orleans,	par to ½ dis.

THE STEAM SHIP RACE.

We take from the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer the subjoined account of the trial of speed between the U. S. steam frigate Princeton and the British steam ship Great Western, which resulted, it will be seen, in the complete triumph of the American vessel:

The rumor that the new frigate Princeton would go to sea yesterday in company with the Great Western, drew an immense concourse of people to the Battery.

During the whole morning the Princeton had been moving about the harbor instead of coming to an anchor—for the reason as we understand, that if she anchored, she would necessarily come under the command of the officer in command of the station. The wind was blowing a little gale from the northwest: and it was a very curious spectacle to see a large ship with her sails all furled, moving about in the very teeth of the wind and tide, without a sail set, or the appearance of paddle-wheels, steam pipes, and the other usual evidences of being propelled by steam power.

She is propelled, as our readers are aware, by Ericsson's propeller and fixed in her stern, and far below the surface of the water; while her engine is placed upon her keel near the stern and the top of it ten feet below her water line.

She is of course, an experiment; constructed under the immediate superintendence of Capt. Stocton to test the practicability of moving steam vessels of war by means of this new application of motive power. If successful, all the objections to the employment of steam in naval warfare are obviated at once; and of course, great anxiety has been felt by all familiar with the subject, in the result of this experiment.

Those who are admitted into the secrets of her performance from the capes of the Delaware to this port, confidently predicted that she would make with ease twelve knots an hour; and while this was very naturally doubted, all who felt an interest in the subject of steam navigation most anxiously desired that she might realize the most sanguine expectations of those immediately interested in the result.

At about 1-4 to 3 o'clock, the Great Western came down the East river; and when about south of the Battery, to the astonishment of every spectator, all her sails were set, at the same time that she was blowing off steam at a rate we never witnessed before in any steamer. The truth is, she had used extra materials for creating steam for this occasion, and made double the quantity she could work. When we discovered this, and saw all her lower sails set to run before a smart breeze from the north west, we despaired of the Princeton accomplishing much in the way of a race without also setting her sails. But those in charge of her knew too well her power and speed to resort to any such means of obtaining the victory; and when the Great Western had got about a quarter of a mile the start, the Princeton made after her at full speed.—She passed the Battery at a race-horse pace, moving as if by magic; and three cheers showed that the spectators had now but little doubt of the result of the chase. Both ships headed direct for Quarantine—the Princeton passing to windward, and evidently overhauling the chase, hand over hand. The Western added sail after sail aloft, as she ran before the wind, but it was evidently a hopeless matter; the Western appeared to be half a mile to the southward, and the Princeton far to the westward of her.

Up to this time, both ships had been running directly from the spectators, and it was with difficulty, except to a practised eye, to judge of their respective positions. Now, however, they were running with their broadsides sufficiently to the battery to perceive the relative speed of each, and, to the astonishment and delight of all, the Princeton gained rapidly upon, overhauled, and passed the Great Western, without showing an inch of canvass; and then commenced setting sail, and, as near as we could judge, looking through a glass, literally walked away from her!

In one word, the applicability of the propeller to steamers of every class is no longer an experiment; and we should here add, that the anxiety and delight manifested by the spectators in the success of the Princeton had nothing national or local in it, but had its origin solely in the desire to witness the triumph of what is justly considered the most important experiment in steam navigation that has been attempted since the days of Fulton.

GIRARD ESTATE.

The Suit before the United States Supreme Court.—We have now ascertained with precision whether Philadelphia is to be richer or poorer by Girard's Will.—Thus it stands: Of the six judges of the Supreme Court of the United States on the bench when the case was heard, three, namely, Judges Baldwin, Catron, and Wayne, were for sustaining the Will, and the other three, namely, Judges Taney, McLean and Daniel, were for declaring the Will inoperative, as regards the Trust. Not merely the trustees is denied legal capacity, but the Trust itself. On that hangs the matter. Of the three absent judges, it is believed Judge Thompson sides with the Will, and Judge Story, by some of his written publications is committed against it—so that the eight judges would stand four against four, as the six stood—three against three. The opinion of the ninth, Judge McKinley, is unknown—but he was the judge whose decree against the corporation power of banks out of the State chartering them, we before mentioned as argued by C. J. Ingersoll, though overruled by the Supreme Court. So here hangs this affair. Webster is engaged as counsel against the city.—*Philadelphia paper, Oct.* 21.

Cure for Hard Times.—The editor of the Belfast Signal has given a prescription in the following paragraph for the cure of hard times, which cannot be otherwise than effectual. From first to last it is a personal matter, and each man must attend to his own cure: 'Drive all drones and loafers and unemployed men into some business or work—bring down salaries to the level with other things at the time being, reduce professional fees, be careful of health, that no time be lost by sickness, buy what is absolutely necessary, and pay for it down—rise early—work steadily—live prudently, wear your old clothes as long as they will do to wear, pay every dollar you owe if you possibly can do it—buy what is raised in your own country, or state, rather than what is imported, and thus keep all the money in circulation in your midst that you can—live honestly with yourself, your fellow men and your God; and when you do all these things, the times will improve.'

Original Anecdote.—When Dick Amiz first crossed into York State from the Canada side, he took lodgings at an inn in Canandaigua. A waiting-maid sat at the table with them, and Dick spoke of her as the *servant*, to the no small scandal of 'mine host,' who told him that in his house servants were called *help*. Very well: next morning the whole house was alarmed by a loud shouting from Dick of 'Help! help! water! help!' In an instant every person in the inn equal to the task, rushed into Dick's room with a pail of water. 'I'm much obliged to ye, to be sure,' said Dick 'but here is more than I want to *share with*;' Share with!' quoth mine host, 'you called *help* and *water!* and we thought the house was on fire.' 'Ye told me to call the servant *help* and d'ye think I would cry *water* when I meant *fire?*' 'Give up,' said the landlord, as he led off the line of buckets.

'You have played the *deuce* with my *heart*,' remarked a gentleman to a young lady who was partner in a game of whist.

'Because you played the *knave*,' replied the lady smiling.

NEW GOODS, VERY CHEAP.

PRATT & SNOW, corner of Young and Wells Streets, one block north of the Temple, Nauvoo, have just received from Boston the largest supply of Dry Goods ever opened in this city, consisting principally of good staple articles for fall and winter; such as Broad-cloths, Cassimers, Sattinetts, Flannels, Shirtings, Sheetings, Calicoes, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

Cash wanted, and country produce bought and sold.

As we intend selling goods very cheap, and on the principles of honor, justice, and impartiality, no one need ask for credit, nor waste breath in bantering on the price, as we have but one invariable price either for cash or barter.

Nauvoo, Nov. 7, 1843.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Martha has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account as I will pay no debts of her contracting, after this date.

CYRUS BOLEY.

October 23, 1843.

SELECT SCHOOL.

A SELECT SCHOOL will be opened by J. HATCH, Jr. on Mulholland Street, half a mile east of the Temple, on the 27th of November, 1843; in which will be taught the various branches of an English Education, together with Latin and Greek. Terms, three dollars per quarter for English, four for Greek and Latin.

References—to any Merchant on the Hill. Nov 15, 1843.

DR. S. BENNETT,

HAS removed his office to the north east corner of the block on the north side of the Temple adjoining P. P. tt's lot. no28-3w.

LOST.

IN the vicinity of Carthage, on the road from Jacksonville to Nauvoo, a small leather valise containing one pair of thin pantaloons, two shirts, two bosoms, one pocket bible and some small pamphlets. Whosoever will give information or return the same shall be rewarded.

MELVIN WILBER.

Nov. 7th 1843. no28-tf.

State of Illinois, Hancock county } ss.

In the Hancock Circuit Court, Ill., to the May Term, A. D. 1844

David Thompson, Complainant,
vs
Alexander Bushnell, Defendant.

In Chancery—Bill to foreclose Mortgage.

The complainant's solicitor herein having filed affidavit that the defendant, Alexander Bushnell is not an inhabitant of the State of Illinois; Notice is hereby given to the said Alexander Bushnell, that a suit in Chancery has been commenced in the Circuit Court in and for said county of Hancock, at the suit of said complainant, and against the said defendant; that a subpoena has been issued therein, and that unless the said defendant, Alexander Bushnell, appear on the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court-house in Carthage on the third Monday of May A. D. 1844, and plead, answer or demur to said bill, the same will be taken as confessed against him, and the matters thereof decreed accordingly.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk,
By D. E. HEAD, Deputy.
BACHMAN & SKINNER, Sol. for Compl.
October 30th A. D. 1843. no27-4w.

State of Illinois, Hancock county } ss.

In the Circuit Court, of said county, To the May Term, A. D. 1844.

Stephen Owen, Complainant.
vs
David Marston, Administrator of the Estate of M. Marston dec'd and others. Defendants.

In Chancery—Bill of Injunction.

It appearing by affidavit regularly sworn to and filed in the clerk's office of the Circuit Court for Hancock County that the said David Marston, Administrator as aforesaid, one of the defendants herein is not a resident of this State. Notice is therefore hereby given to the said David Marston, Administrator as aforesaid, that a bill in Chancery has been filed in the clerk's office of the said Circuit Court of Hancock county against you the said David Marston, Administrator &c. and others, that a summons has issued thereon; that unless you shall be and appear before the Judge of the said Circuit Court for Hancock County, on the first day of the next Term thereof to be holden in the town of Carthage on the third Monday in the month of May next and answer to the said complainant's bill, the allegations thereof will be taken for confessed against you, and a decree entered accordingly.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
By D. E. HEAD, Deputy.
BACHMAN & SKINNER, Sol. for Compl.
October, 30, 1843. no27-4w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree made at the October Term 1843, of the Circuit Court in and for the county of Hancock and State of Illinois,—the undersigned will expose to public sale at the house of Hezekiah P. Bradley, deceased, near Golden's Point in said county, on Saturday the 16th day of December next, the following described real estate belonging to the estate of said deceased, to wit:—The North half of the S. E. qr. sec. 28, Town 6 North, range 8 West, and the N. E. qr. of the N. E. qr. sec. 32, Town 6 North, 8 West, situate in said county.

TERMS OF SALE—Six months credit. Notes with approved security, and mortgages on the premises will be required.

URE BRADLEY, }
WILLIAM GOLDEN, } Adm'rs.
Carthage, Ill., Oct. 27, 1843. no27-6t

LIME! LIME!!

THE under-signed, intends to keep constantly on hand at the upper end of Main street near the river, the above article, which he will sell as *cheap* as the *cheapest* for *cash* or will exchange it for most kinds of country produce. He has now on hand two kilns, not inferior to any in this city, and flatters himself by his experience in manufacturing to suit all who may favor him with their patronage. Call and see before you purchase elsewhere.

PETER SHIRTS.

Nauvoo, May 31st, 1843-6m

NOTICE.

JUST received from Boston a large lot of sole-leather for sale, cheap for cash. Will exchange for green and dry hides, pork, lard, wheat, tallow, butter and cheese, and county orders.

HIRAM KIMBALL.

Nauvoo, Nov. 1st 1843. no27-tf.

WANTED.

A FAITHFUL young man for four or six months; one that understands teaming and taking care of horses, and other work about the farm and house; one lately from the east will be preferred.

HIRAM KIMBALL.

N. B. The pay will be in bricks.

Nauvoo, Nov. 1st 1843. no27-tf.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC GILDING and PLATING in all its varieties at the New Brick Watch Shop, near the Temple, by Gustavus Hills.

WANTED—Old Gold and Silver in exchange for work.

C. A. WARREN & HIGBEE.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery.

Office situated on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

Nauvoo, May 24d, 1843, tf.

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKING.

MR. JOHN FRODSHAM, from Liverpool begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business, in Mulholland Street, at the Nauvoo Store, and trusts, from the manner of his workmanship and moderate prices, to merit a portion of public patronage.

Sept. 27, 1843. no22-tf.

WORK! WORK!! WORK!!!

THE undersigned wishes to let out a job of opening a stone quarry, also to get out 30 cords of stone on the bank of the river.

If any person wishes to get Steam-boat wood this fall and coming winter, I will take from 500 to 1000 cords in exchange for bricks. I will also let a job of clay digging late this fall.

HIRAM KIMBALL.

Nauvoo, Nov. 8, 1843. no27-tf.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

MR. ROBERT WELLS, respectfully informs the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business at the corner of Main and Parley streets, and hopes by strict attention thereto, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

Cutting done on the shortest notice and in the neatest manner.

N B All orders promptly attended to.

Oct 18-n25-3m*

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords, clothe lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

HOWARD EGAN.

April 26, 1843. 52—tf

SPINNING WHEELS!

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing

Spinning Wheels

of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bed-steads of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bed-stead posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and waggon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the *poor*. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS.

May 24 1843, tf.

GRANT & WATT,
TAILORS,
MAIN STREET,
Nauvoo, Ill.

Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will do all jobs in the neatest possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

☞ All country orders promptly attended to.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public generally, that he has for sale at his shop 3 doors above Mr. Mills' Tavern on Main Street, a good assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's shoes,—some very cheap, adapted to the season.—Likewise men's and boy's boots and shoes.

☞ Shoes made and repaired at short notice. GEORGE ALLEY.

Nauvoo, June 26th 1843. no9-3m*.

STRAYED,

AWAY from this place, 3 weeks ago, a yoke of oxen; one of them rather stouter than the other, with stubbed horns and many wrinkles in them, line back and spotted; the other very tall and slim, blind of one eye, (the right eye,) with large and lop horns; very poor and both of them red, with some little white spots about them.

Sept. 20, 1843. no23-tf.

A FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents, per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

Cabinet Manufactory.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and surrounding country, that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Light Stands of all kinds, and all other articles in his line, which he will sell on as reasonable terms as any Cabinet-maker in the west. Shop on Parley street east of Main.

N. B. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

JOHN HATFIELD.

Nauvoo, June 14, 1843.—6m

LIME.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

WM. NISWANGER.

Nauvoo, June 17, 1843.-tf.

N. B. All kinds of country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

GUSTAVUS HILLS,
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER,
At the New Brick Shop, near the Temple.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers would give notice to the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, that they have just recieved, from the East, a good assortment of Boots and Shoes—also, Sole Leather—Upper—Calf Kid—Linings—Bindings—and most kinds of Findings,—Shoe Pegs—Nails—Blacking, &c. Also a quantity of Friction Matches—Writng, Wrapping, and Sand Paper. They will make all kinds of Boots and Shoes to order, and on the most reasonable terms. All persons wishing to purchase any of the above named articles, are requested to call at the store of the subscribers on Mulholland Street, a few rods East of the Temple.

POWERS & ADAMS.

Sept. 27, 1843 no22-tf.



THIRD ARRIVAL.

RECEIVED, by the Steamers Osage, and St Louis Oak, at Lyon's New Brick Store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main and Carlin streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS, direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows. Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hard-wares Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Military Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyons' cheap cash store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main, and Carlin streets, at the New Brick Variety Store (sign of the Lion.)



Nauvoo, Hancock County Ill., Nov. 7, 1843.-tf.

NAUVOO FERRY.



THE undersigned, will hereafter run a new and splendid **Steam Boat**, as a FERRY BOAT across the Mississippi river, between Nauvoo and Montrose, for the accommodation of emigrants, travellers, citizens, and their effects. And they solicit the patronage of a discerning public to sustain the company in this laudable enterprize. The coverience will be great, the accommodation good, and the passage sure, without having to lay by for wind or weather, save when the river is under bonds—*of ice*. The prices will be regulated by an ordinance of the City Council. Live and let live is the desire of the public's servants,

D. JONES, & Co.

May 17th 1843. 3n-6m.

A SMALL BOX STOVE is wanted on tithing, by the Temple Committee.

August 28th, No 18 tf.

BACHMAN & SKINNER.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

WILL attend to any business in their profession in the Circuit and Supreme Courts. Offices—in the Court House Carthage, and at Nauvoo, near the Temple. 3m *no 21.

SHERMAN'S
MEDICATED LOZENGES,

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lasitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittant fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER,

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbergo, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12hf cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

☞ A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

(22-y1.) J. SNIDER,
Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

NAUVOO SEMINARY.

MR. Joseph N. and Miss Adelia Cole, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have opened a school in the large and convenient room, in the second story of President Joseph Smith's store, on the corner of Water and Granger streets, on Tuesday the 11th inst., (July) for the instruction of male and female.

Having been long engaged as teachers of seminaries in the east on the most approved systems, they feel confident that they will be enabled to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Their most earnest and undivided attention will be paid to the instruction of those put under their charge. The strictest attention will be given to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to those of females.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading writing and spelling	$2 00
English grammar & geography	2 50
Chemistry & natural philosophy	3 00
Astronomy	4 00

☞ A quarter will consist of twelve weeks or sixty-five days, and no allowance will be made for absenters unless prevented from attendance by sickness or by special agreement.

JOSEPH N. COLE,
ADELIA COLE.

July 10 n12

TAVERN STAND

FOR sale in Appenoose, Hancock county, Ill., 8 miles above Nauvoo, opposite the ferry landing, leading to Iowa.—I will sell low for cash or part in good horses, one good two horse waggon will be taken. Possession given immediately. Any one wishing to settle near Nauvoo will do well to call, hit or miss, at the Tavern in Appenoose, and examine the premises. Good titles will be given.

AMOS PERRY,
SILAS PERRY.

Appenoose, July 25, 1843.

FOR SALE,

South west quarter of section 24, in township six north of range 8 west. Title good. Terms easy; apply to

L. E. REYNOLDS.
Burlington Iowa.

June 27th. 1843-tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned, having lately taken the upper stone house in Nauvoo, are now prepared to do a Forwarding and Commission Business, and are ready at all times to accommodate the public, by receiving all goods that may be consigned to them. CHARLES ALLEN,
JOHN KELLY.

Aug. 9 no67-tf

LOOK HERE.

I would say to emigrants, and all the brethren, that I have a few lots on hand that I will sell very cheap, as I am going on my mission soon, and wish to sell before I go.

Also. I have lots with buildings on them. If any one wishes for a good store building near the Temple, I can accommodate them. BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. no1tf.

ALMON BABBIT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

Macedonia Hancock co. Ill. }
July 4th 1843-tf. }

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

THE subscribers have just recieved a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following:

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The Eclectic Primer, Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book, Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader, Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementry Spelling Books.

ALSO,

Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions, School Writing, Books, Millenial Star, published by P. P. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Printing Office, cheap for CASH.

The subscribers are also prepared to carry on the business of

BOOK BINDING,

in all its various branches; and having employed skillfull, and experienced workmen, they are prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of our PRICES.

Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1,50
do	do	do	neat	2,00
do	whole	bound	plain	2,00
do	do	do	neat	2,50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1,00
do	do	do	neat	1,50
do	hf	bound	plain	0,75
do	do	do	neat	1,00
do	do	do	extra	1,37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	62
do	do	do	neat	87
do	hf	bound	plain	50
do	do	do	neat	75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Among the variety of stationary which we have just received, are several dozen of Mason's Sacred Harp, and Kirkham's Grammars.

Also, blank deeds may be had at the printing office.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF

Nauvoo, May 3, 1843 no. 1.